NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF ICE-

NEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Young Hangler on the

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Clarissa BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Six Degrees of Crine-By the Wood & Marsh Juventies.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-ETHIOFIAN MIN-

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Biblical and

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Valuable

New York, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States steamship George Law, Captain Hern den, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two

Pelock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Heralb-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

The second day's proceedings of the Republican National Convention are fully reported in our coans this morning. A platform was presented by Mr. Wilmot and adopted. It is mainly composed of familiar anti-slavery declarations, winding up with a fling at the Ostend Conference farce, an endorsement of the Pacific Railread project, and the old whig doctrine regarding river and harbor improvements, and a po Rice invitation to voters of foreign birth to support the party. On the first ballot John C. Fremont was ed as the republican candidate for the Pre dency, by nearly a unanimous vote. The result was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The balloting for a candidate for Vice President was postponed antil to-day.

By the arrival of the steamship America at Hali Sax yesterday we have three days later news from Europe. The anxiety in England on the subject of Mr. Crampton's anticipated dismissal had become intense, and in both Houses of Parliament interpellations had been put to Ministers to elicit information in regard to it. Lord Palmerston stated that news had been received through an indirect source by the Cunard steamer which left Halifax on the 22d, that Mr. Crampton had received his passports, but that this intelligence had not been confirmed by the steamer which left New York on the 24th. The government was not, therefore, in the possession of any official information on the subject. On the Central American question his Lordship again stated that no reply had as yet been received to the proposition of the English government to refer the mater to arbitration. The French Emperor, through the Morning Post-which is considered his London organ—claims the credit of having used every effort to remove these unhappy complications. The conduct of the Comte de Sartiges, and the tone the Courrier des Etais This, are evidences of the sincerity of this declaration. The inundations at Lyons and other parts of France had caused an immense destruction of property. Ten millions of francs had been voted for the relief of the sufferers, and the Emperor had left for the provinces to superintend the distribution of

The fleet sent by Spain to Mexico is reported to number eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes and four steamers.

eighteen millions of francs.

mistrator of the Credit Mobilier, are estimated at

The Italian question is becoming so critical that Count Cayour is obliged to undertake another journey to Paris. It is said that Mazzini has announced his intention of retiring from political life, and end-

ing the remainder of his days in America. Our readers will be glad to learn that the new submarine telegraph cable, which is to form the first link in the connection between London and New York, left London on the 2d of June. It will be laid down across the Gulf of St. Lawrence towards the end of this or the beginning of next month, and it is expected that the whole line will be in successful operation within a year and a half.

The money market had undergone no change since of the Arago. Consols on the 6th inst. closed at 94} a 94\$. The bullion in the bank had increased £825,000. Cotton had declined one-sixteenth of a penny on middling, and one eighth on fair quality. Breadstuffs were firm, with a trifling advance in some descriptions of wheat. Provision

By the arrival of the steamship Texas at New Orleans we have news from the city of Mexico to the 5th and from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. There existed a great excitement, caused by difference between the Congress and Cabinet, and by the ar rival of the Spanish squadron at Vera Cruz. On the former subject, our correspondent at the city of Mexico furnishes an able letter, which shews that the difficulty was owing to the want of a proper understanding of the section of the plan of Ayutla which provided for the election of a President ac interim. Comonfort's enemies argued that General Alvarez being appointed only as President ad in zerim, could not delegate the Executive authority to another person. If Congress had sustained this view. it was thought that Degollados or Ocampo would be elected. To parry this blow, Comonfort re-estabhished the Privy Council; but as the former Council was opposed to his views, he displaced all who were deputies in Congress and filled the vacancies with his friends. The Council being thus reorganized, has authority to nominate a President ad interim. Both parties had.

however, proposed compromises. A proposition has been introduced into Congress declaring the decree which reorganizes the Privy Council illegal. It was in the end agreed that the new councillors should resign, and that Congress should refuse to accept the resignation of Alvarez. The Cabinet had post tively refused to receive the new Spanish Minister so long as his demands were backed by the presence of a fleet of vessels of war, and it was thought that Spain would not gain anything by the mission. An alliance with the United States was advocated by Generals Santa Anna and Woll had been ed as deserters by the military comm The Jesuits were about to be deprived of their

returned to Mexico. By the latest arrivals from England we are in formed of the departure of vessels of war from different dockyards bound to the Canadian coast. The Arago brought us the following information:-"A despatch from Plymouth to Liverpool, dated on Monday night, June 3, says the Anchor, 14, screw, Captain Heathcote, has been ordered, by electric message, this evening, to proceed to Halifax with

property, and the decree of Santa Anna for their

toration revoked. Don Buenaventura Vivo had

all possible despatch. It is reported that the Eak, 21, screw, has had her destination (South America)

changed to Halifax."

The House of Representatives was in session yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. The Senate did not meet.

Wall street was in a state of great excitement yes terday, growing out of an assault with a cowhide committed by Benjamin Wood, brother to Mayor Wood, on John S. Bradford, a broker. There was but little injury done either party, as will be seen by the account given elsewhere. An anonymous news paper article, which Wood supposed reflected upon him, was the cause of the difficulty.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday and transacted considerable routine business. The affairs of the commission are improving rapidly owing to the increased emigration. During the past week 4,963 persons landed at this port, making 47.316 so far this year; about 10,000 less, however, than to the same period last year. The overdraft in bank has been reduced to \$65,893 31.

The schooner Julia M. Hallock arrived at quaran teen yesterday from Port au Prince, having the cap tain, mate and one passenger sick on board with yellow fever. One of the crew died of the same dis-

ase on the passage.

There was a decreased supply of beef cattle in market yesterday, and prices advanced 11 cents per pound, the average being 10 c. a 11c. The quality of the stock, however, was pronounced superior to that offered last week. Previous rates for sheep and lambs were well sustained. Calves were in re quest at 4 a 7 cents per pound, according to quality. In the Philadelphia market yesterday beef cattle were quite active, prices ranging from 97 to 107 cents per pound. Sales reached 1,324 head. Sheep and lambs were in good supply, and sold at \$3 a \$5 per head for the former, and \$250 a \$4 per head for the latter.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 500 a 600 bales, closing without change in prices. Holders, notwithstanding the America's news, continued firm in their views, while purchasers were disposed to pause, and wait the re-ceipt of private letters by the steamer. Flour was firmer, with more doing, and common to good grades advanced 5 to 10 cents per barrel. Prime wheat was scarce and firm. Common to medium and fair qualities sold freely, without change of importance prices. Corn was quiet; sales confine inferior to good sound Western mixed, at 44c. a 45c. Prime yellow and white were quite firm, with little or none offering. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$19 25. Lard was firm at 11c. a 111c. Short and long middles of bacon were sold at 104c, a 104c. Sugars were less active, but prices continued firm, with sales of 800 a 900 hhds. Cuba at full prices. Molasses was firm, with sales of New Orleans at 52c., and Porto Rico at 45c. Coffee was quiet. Freights were firm. To Liverpool about 50,000 bushels of grain were engaged at 6d. a 7d. in bulk and bags, and flour at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 4ld. a 2s. 6d. To London flour was at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10ld. asked, and wheat at 9d. a 9½d., in bags.

The Philadelphia Fusion Convention-Fre

The results of the Philadelphia Fusion Convention of the anti-administration elements of the North, are thus far before our readers. John Charles Fremont is nominated as their candidate for the Presidency, with a remarkable degree of enthusiastic satisfaction. That success being glory enough for one day, the Convention deferred the nomination till this morning of their candidate for Vice President.

In the nomination of Col. Fremont the managers and conflicting pipelayers of the Convention have unquestionably been borne down by the irresistible undercurrent of the prevailing sentiment of the opposition masses of the North. This sentiment for Fremont has been too plainly manifest for a week or two to be doubted or rifled with. The Philadelphia manufacturers of Presidents and public opinion have, therefore, like the democratic jugglers at Cincinnati, only made a virtue of necessity in seconding the nomination in each case fixed upon by the prevailing opinion of the party throughout the country. And if Messrs. Pierce and Douglas when driven to the wall at Cincinnati, gracefully gave way to Mr. Buchanan, their self-sacrificing m falls short of that of Nathaniel P. Banks, W. H. Seward, Judge McLean and Gov. Chase, at Philadelphia-all of whom declined the honors of a Presidential nomination in advance of the first ballot. It must be conceded that, to an extraordinary extent, the saving qualities of concession, conciliation and compromise among the mixed and multitudinous commission at Philadelphia were indispensable to a harmonious nomination; but never before, in any party Presidential Convention within our recollection, has this great idea of everything for the cause and nothing for men, been so strikingly illustrated. There is something in this ominous of a resolute and desperate fight with the Pierce and Buchanan democracy, and no mistake.

The platform of this Convention is a most remarkable piece of mechanism, and vis-a-vis with the Cincinnati platform we have the elements thus laid down of a regularly organized sectional contest on filibusters, niggers, Kansas and squatter sovereignty. The Philadelphia coalition platform may be thus summed up, with the names of the different architects, as far as our information

First-The tripod of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Union.—New YORK HERALD.

Second-The denial of any power in Congress or anywhere else, to give legal assistance to slavery in any Territory.-Judge McLean.

Third-The assertion of the power in Congress to prohibit in the Territories "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."-Judge McLean.

Fourth-A tremendous constitutional onslaught apon our Pierce administration and the "border ruffians," with a full schedule of their savage strocities in Kansas.—Governor Reeder

Fifth-A declaration in favor of the immediate dmission of Kansas as a free State.-W. H. Seward. Sixth-The indignant repudiation of "the

highwayman's plea" of the Ostend manifesto.-Francis P. Blair. Seventh-In favor of a Pacific Railroad and an emigrant wagon road.—Live Oak George Law.

Eighth-In favor of river and harbor approoriations.—George Law. Ninth-Knocks the Know Nothings in the head. Sepator Wilson and Thaddeus Stevens.

For proof of these original authorities New York Herald of a week or so ago, Judge McLean's letter on slavery, George Law's late speech, W. H. Seward's late speech in the Senate on Kansas, and Senator Wilson's original declaration that he was resolved to smash up this Know Nothing party into ten thousand fragments on the rock of the slavery question, &c.

The cool and unceremonious style in which the poor Know Nothings are turned adrift is certainly a bold move, and we are not exactly certain how it will turn out; but we suppose that Senator Wilson, who knows all the mysteries of the dark lantern, and Thaddeus Stevens, who knows a little of everything, knew what they

were about in this resolution. A still more remarkable plank in this Fremont party platform is the emphatic declaration that Congress has the constitutional power to expel polygamy as well as slavery from the Territories. This simply means that if this party is placed in power they will make short work of Brigham Young, Mr. Fillmore's Governor and Mr. Pierce's Governor of Utah, with his ninety-six wives of all nations, and with the whole breed of his patriarchs and saints, with their twenty, ten, or half-dozen wives apiece. This is a good hit, and we presume it will bring Mrs Lucy Stone Blackwell and the women's rights women of the North in a solid body to the ticket of Fremont, freedom and women's rights, even among the Mormons.

The Northern opposition forces, with Fremont and a formidable Northern platform, are thus fairly in for it. But they are not yet out of the woods, by a long shot. Any quantity of old logs and lumber, stumps, underwood and rubbish still obstruct their way out. What is to be done with Mr. Fillmore, for whose reception, on his return from Rome and the Pope, our city fathers are preparing a bit of pageantry second only to the reception of Kossuth or Captain Tyler? What becomes of the Know Nothing bolters of the New Jersey school, who believe that the great dangers that threaten our liberties are Popery, Archbishop Hughes and the Irish Catholics? Does Commodore Stockton surrender? These are serious obstacles that lie directly across the track, and must be removed before the train can run through. Then, again, the old whige seem to be stirring in their graves here and there, and they threaten a resurrection in their shrouds without the aid of Judge Edmonds. How are they to be kept down? In fact, the hard work of the opposition forces just now begins in this first difficult and heavy job of clearing the track.

"Live Oak George Law," like a locomotive attempting to jump a chasm in a railroad bridge. has gone down and gone under, leaving nothing but the top of his smoke stack sticking above the water. Mr. Fillmore and the intractable anti-Popery "Americans," however, unless they are whipped in, or coaxed back in some way, will probably carry off twenty-five thousand opposition votes in the State of New York alone to the ticket of Fillmore and Donelson, when the whole of the opposition forces of the North, to be effective, must be concentrated upon Fremont.

The Philadelphia fusionists, in convention, will doubtless nominate their candidate for Vice-President and close up their labors to-day; but the real work, we say, of collecting together the loose opposition materials of the North is still to be done. The Fremont cause will doubtless have plenty of money, books, pamphlets, pictorials, songs, transparencies, and agitation in every shape and form; and they will, furthermore, have the stimulus of a clean sweep of the public plunder. On the other hand, while there is nothing of enthusiasm in the name or history of Mr. Buchanan, it is very uncertain whether he will have even half a dozen good offices to give away, because he will find the bulk of the fat places already filled with good democrats that he can't turn out. Ask Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Redfield or

Mr. Fowler. Putting all these things together, and taking a bird's eye view of the field, are we not right in predicting the most curious, exciting, ferocious and momentous Presidential struggle in the history of the republic? Let all sides, then, go o work in earnest and clear the track!

Important from Mexico-The Threatened War with Spain.

The arrival of the steamer Texas at New Orleans puts us in possession of advices from Mexico to June the 8th, one week later than those previously received. Their contents are important as indicating the movements of Spain, and policy of France in connection with them. The Mexican government refuses to receive the Spanish Ministhe Spanish claims until the fleet is withdrawn It has two objects to attain by this passive attitude. In the first place it throws the onus of action on the Spanish government; in the next, it gains time for the payment of the money, if pay

We publish in another column a curious article from the Trait d'Union, the French organ in Mexico, emanating without a doubt from the French legation in that city, and therefore to be regarded as semi-official. Taken in connection with the recent movements of Count Sartiges and the views enunciated by the Paris journals, this article appears to us pregnant with menace. In the face of these movements a war with Spain would be popular in Mexico. Our private advices inform us that an alliance with the United States is very generally talked of there. The hatred of the half breed population of Mexico to the Spaniards is well known, and they would no doubt be glad to call in our aid to repel the haughty demands of their old oppressors, especially since they are made at a time when a patriotic government is endeavoring to relieve the country from its embarrassments and raise it from the depth of degradation in which it has been plunged by the infamous rule of their prede-

The project of Spain making war on Mexico for the payment of Spanish claims appears to have created as much astonishment in England as in this country. It seems such an out of the way policy for a country like Spain to adopt in face of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba. But the chances are that the movement did not originate here. but in the Spanish peninsula. It is probably some feint or other-a preparatory movement of some kind to get the Spanish troops out of the country in order to prepare for a coup d'.tat or new revolution. Queen Christina has been living lately at Malmaison, near Paris, on terms of great intimacy with the Empress of the French, the Jerome Bonapartes and the Murats, all inveterate plotters: no one knows what schemes they may not have hatched between them, and with

the aid of Girardin of the Presse. It would be a curious thing if, after all the real solution of the Cuban difficulty were by a declaration of war by Spain against Mexico-an appeal by Mexico to the American people for defence-the victorious march of ten thousand Americans (they could be raised easily enough and paid out of the church revenues) through Mexico the defeat of the Spaniards, and the capture of Cuba by the Americans under the Mexican flag, by way of punishment. But things stranger have happened.

WANTED, FORTHWITH-A good, graphic, compact and complete history of the birth, growth, expansion, decline, collapse, death and burial of the late great Know Nothing party, for the use of all the political blockheads of the day during this Presidential contest. Sealed proposals, we dare say, will be received by the K. N. organ of The Distresses of France

The New York organ of the French govern ment makes an appeal to the benevolent feelings of the American public in behalf of the French people of the rural districts, who have lost their harvest in consequence of the overflow of the Rhone, the Saone and the Loire. Almost simultaneously we learn that M. Henri Place, one of the directors of the Credit Mobilier, has failed for some eighteen millions of francs, and that among his creditors are several of the leading celebrities of the financial and political Bonapartist world. These are facts pregnant with alarm for every true friend of France.

The overflow of rivers in France is a far more serious matter than our freshets here. The latter never injure the harvest; if they impede travel and inconvenience canals and railroads, that is all that can be said against them. But when the banks of the rivers Rhone and Loire are covered by water, the whole country is destroyed. Narrow, rapid rivers becomes vast still lakes, miles and miles across; the whole country, farms, vineyards, houses, improved land of every kind is rendered useless: and the peasantry who for generations have lived on these fertile plains, subsisting from year to year on the produce of their fields, are reduced to absolute starvation. On these occasions it has been the policy-it has been a necessity-for the governments of France, since the Revolution, to take in hand, at whatever cost, the feeding of the unfortunate sufferers, who have remained pension aries upon its bounty long after the waters subsided. The horrors of similar inundations have furnished the painters of France with some of their most effective-because most familiarthemes. The revolts and riots to which they used to give rise under the old regim; constitute some of the most thrilling passages of French history.

The inundation of this year appears to be even a more terrible visitation of the calamity than was witnessed in 1847. It is not to be questioned but hundreds of thousands of persons will become dependent on the government for food. How can that demand be supplied?

In the last annual report of the Credit Mobilier, an analysis of which we published some days since, it is urged as one of the leading merits of the concern that it had, in trying times, come boldly to the support of the government, and by its example and pecuniary aid enabled the Emperor to surmount obstacles of no ordinary character. Nor is there any reason to question the accuracy of the boast. The directors of the Credit Mobilier might, in fact, have said morethey might have said that they were the financial backstay of the government; that without their encouragement the Emperor would never have overcome the difficulties which drove him to sequestrate the Orleans property, much less paid his share of the cost of the Eastern war. For they, and they alone, have succeeded in changing the character of the French nation; in disseminating through all ranks a spirit of gambling ; in breaking down the barriers of distrust which for the last hundred years have prevented Frenchmen of small means from embarking their capital in corporate enterprises. It was the astonishing fortunes made by speculators in the stock of the Credit Mobilier which lured the public to the stock exchange: and it was the large profits of the first operations of that mammoth concern, together with the skilful puffing it obtained from its creator and patron, the Emperor, which led to a state of society in which every man who has twenty francs saved, naturally invests them in a venture n the stock market. Hence—in the hope of profit on a re-sale—the enormous subscriptions for stock in Louis Napoleon's loans: hence the apparent plethora of money and lavish expenditure at Paris. But-when we add that the Credit Mobilier still retains its position in the financial world. and that its operations are more expanded than the expansion it has created, like its own, and consequently the financial condition of the government, are all conjointly dependent upon the

soundness of the principle on which the Credit Mobilier rests. That principle is very simple. Fifty persons instead of keeping their money and using it, give it to one of their number in order that he may use it for all. The problem is, will he make more of it than the whole fifty would have done separately? And the answer, according to our American notions of political economy is, that he will not; because, though an aggregate sum is undoubtedly more lucrative than several smaller separate sums, yet the animus of the party using the money is more to be regarded still, as a cause of gain. If the money of the whole fifty belonged to the administrator, he would make more of it than the fifty would in using each a fiftieth; but as he only owns a fiftieth of the whole amount he has in his hands, the law is that he will evince less care, prudence and foresight in the management of the same than the owners would, and therefore that he will make less than they. This appears to be conclusive against the Credit Mobilier in the long run; and consequently against the whole

financial state of France. It is to be hoped that M. Place's failure is not the beginning of the convulsion; but it looks uncommonly like it. All these Bonapartists and stockjobbers have lived high, and spent more money than they earned; that some of them must fail is clear, and when they begin, no one can tell where they will end. Should their failure be simultaneous with a famine in the South, and the return of a discontented army from the East, a revolution may be the result.

At all events, Louis Napoleon will have enough to do at home without meddling with Costa Rica or the United States.

SINGULAR DOCUMENT COMING OUT .- We clip the following ominous warning from the columns of the Louisville Journal:-

of the Louisville Journal.—

So far as Mr. Buchanan's conduct towards Henry Clay is concerned, his record is a most accursed one. As soon as we can lay our hands upon the document we want, we shall make this abundantly manifest. Henry Clay is dead; but he did not die without leaving in his own handwriting the most damming testimoun gazinst James Buchanan. In mercy he spared Mr. B. for nearly a quarter of a century; but near the close of his illustrious life he deemed an exposition of Mr. Buchanan's conduct in the Congressional election of President in 1826 due to his own ame with posterity—and he made it.

Very likely there is something in this. The late published private correspondence of Mr. Clay revealed to us some very curious secrets concerning the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848, showing that although Mr. Clay kept quiet during the canvass, he still jotted down his wrongs and his treacherous friends for the benefit of history. In this view, it is highly probable that the whole history and mystery of the charge of "bargain and corruption" against Mr. Clay in the House election of J. Q. Adams as President, was hunted up by Mr. Clay and put upon record for future use. Very well. Let us have the letter. Let us see what it is. The fire will begin to crackie presently. during the canvass, he still jotted down his

THE CHEVALIER WEBB AND THE CODE OF Honor.—The Courier and Enquirer of Monday last contained an extraordinary article, introductory to a long letter alleged to have been written by a member of Congress, discussing the rights of private belligerents who have long tongues and cannot keep them quiet. The home editor, with great gravity of discourse, and much shaking of the head, comes to the conclusion that selfdefence is very permissable, and that upon the whole he has no right to prescribe to another how, or when, or where that right shall be consummated. In other words, he vindicates the duello.

The member of Congress, whom every one knows to be the Chevalier Webb himself, announces that at Washington we are on the eve of a volcanic eruption—a terrific explosion—that

Blood will follow where the knife is driven, The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear.

Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, has been informed by a Southern member that he will not be permitted to make a speech, at least in the terms proposed; and thereupon it was determined, says the Chevalier, by "our friends in his vicinity," that they will speak freely, come what may. Still more, the matter has been under discussion. A general affray in the House is anticipated, and Mr. (an alias of the Chevalier probably) proclaims the principles on which a free fight may be defended, either on the floor of the House or in the village of Bladensburg. "I have been in personal combats before, and regret them," says the Chevalier. (We are aware of his exploits in the Duff Green business, the Cilley affair, and the Marshall hit in the heel.) "I regret all these, and particularly the last, which came near limiting the area of my freedom. But I am not a non-combatant. I offered my services to the government during the Mexican war, and I did not get the appointment of a Brigadier, although I was well qualified by my previous services as a sous Lieutenant. I am also a religious man, having recently become so, but I am not afraid to do my duty for all that. If we 'may not run away from danger,' can we not defend ourselves in the way we think best? If we have no chance in a row, by all means let us go to the code of honor and avail ourselves of all the chances of etiquette. In these matters we are told every man must act according to his own convictions. (which rule, by the by, leads to many other kinds of convictions). Therefore let us build up a sound opinion in the North, let it know that the duel is now to be our arbitrament, and that we will speak our minds at all hazards, sink or swim, live or die." Well done, the Chevalier! The country is safe. But would it not be well to consider the duty of courtesy as well as the right of shooting-should not a penitent of the church recommend forbearance and

charity as well as gunpowder? This war of vituperation began at the North It is the rhetoric of the Tribune and the logic of Beecher and Garrison. The whole difficulty of the slavery question, of the Kansas question and of the freedom of debate, has arisen out of the North, and is the stock in trade of our demagogues. The whole tendency of this Bobadilian correspondence in the Courier is bad and inexcusable. It shadows forth a desire to produce the very disorders it deplores, and if our country is to be disgraced by a general assault of arms in the House of Representatives, we may thank for it "the mahogany lock, stock and barrel," which peep out of the Chevalier's pocket, and are rea dy-for some one else to use.

TRD LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Latest from Philadelphia. INDIGNATION OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS—DIFFICUL IN THE SELECTION OF A CANDIDATE FOR VICE P

Mr. Giddings made a terrible blunder this afternoon in getting the communication from the North Americans laid on the table. Thurlow Weed and others crowded and made him take the back track. The North Americans were ferociously indignant, and said, though the Philistines might have put out their eyes, they would, like Samson, pull the temple about their ears. Mr. Cleveland, of Mass., and others told the Convention very plainly that they would lose every New England vote. Senator Wilson has been trying to smooth the matter over with the North Americans, but some of them say it is too late, and that they were insulted beyond

ment, but Mr. Buchanan's friends are a little afraid of it.

They take heart of grace from the North Americans. King Caucus is hard at work for the IVice Presidency Senator Wilson has been requested by several delega-tions to allow his name to be used in Convention, but he positively declines. The feeling seems to run in favor of ome old conservative whig, like William L. Dayton, or A. C. M. Pennington, of New Jersey. In the best informed quarters it is thought Dayton will be the man. With Young America and democracy at the head of the ticket. they want conservatism and whiggism at the tail.
Others desire to conciliate Pennsylvania by giving her Johnston, but a a good many Pennsylvanians say he cannot carry his own State.

At the instant the result of the ballotting in Convention was declared an American flag, bearing Fremont's name, was raised from the platform, and the broad penant, in eribed "John C. Fremont for President," was drawn across the platform in front of the Speaker's desk, reach ing from end to end of the hall. Banners were also displayed from the windows to noti-

fy outsiders, and the shouts within the hall were caught

up and echoed by the crowd in the streets. Outside the hall the enthusiasm appeared to be equally as great as it had been inside, and it would have been diffi cult to find where the former opposition could have come from. Groups gathered in the streets and endorsed the action of the Convention unreservedly. The headquarters of the Fremont Sational Club of New York was, immediately after the avalancement of Mr. Fremont's nomination, the scene of great bustle and excitement, and flags were liberally distributed, bearing the name of

This evening a crowded meeting was held at National Hall, at which David Wilmot and others addressed the citizens.

The North Americans are holding a meeting at the Franklin House, and several speeches were made. They insist upon having Johnston for Vice President, and ar apology for the manner in which their communication was treated by the Convention.

The committee appointed by the New York Convention of which George Law was the chairman, to confer with the Convention, are now in session with the committee to which the communication was referred this afternoon.

Col. Fremont's Nomination at Boston. Boston, June 18, 1856. One hundred guns were fired here this evening on the

announcement of Col. Fremont's nomination for the Presidency. The Young Men's Republican Club brilliantly ted their beadquarters.

Departure of the Ningara. Bosron, June, 18, 1856.

The royal mail steamship Niagara sailed at noon today with 183 passengers for Liverpool, and 21 for Halifax. She took out nearly a million dollars in specie.

GEN. GADEDEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE CREMING THE REPORTED TREATY WITH MEXICO-THE SPANISH DEMONSTRATION UPON VERA CHTZ-NEWS FROM KANSAS—BUCHANAN RATIFICATION Washington, June 18, 1856. Gen. Gadsden called on the President to-day and had a long interview with him. He has said nothing about the new commercial treaty with Mexico, of which mention has been made; and further, Mr. Marcy told a gentlen

o-day that he was not aware that any such treaty had peen made.

The administration are a good deal exercised at the position of things in Mexico just now. The attitude of the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz, and the position of France and England—to use the language of a distinguished function ary of government—is exceedingly menacing; and he stated further, that our government cannot sit quietly by

A despatch was received here to-day from Kansas, by the President, stating that Col. Summer has a large force n the field and was driving out the hostile invaders, and that quiet would soon be restored.

and permit this interference.

There was an immense gathering in front of the City Hall to-night to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckenridge. Many ladies were present. Mesers. Quitman and Weller alluded, with marked acceptance, to territorial expansion, and Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, and others addressed the assemblage. The greatest enhusiasm was manifested. Boufires were lighted, rockets set off, and cannon fired.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1856. THE CAPITOL EMBELLISHMENTS.

Mr. HARRISON introduced a resolution requesting the any, have been taken under the act of Congress appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to procure from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, some work of art to orna-ment the Capitol extension. Adopted.

SOMETHING ABOUT GOVERNOR REEDER Mr. Grow, (nigger worshipper) of Pa., said that for some days past there had appeared in the public prints what purports to be a letter from Governor Reeder to him. In justice to Mr. Reeder, and to vindicate himself from an imputation of gross breach of confidence in publishing a private communication, he declared that no letter ject whatever. He made this explanation that the forgery

may be known to the public.

Mr. Phers, (dem.) of Mo., said the letter to which the gentleman just referred was addressed to Mr. Grove, of Kansas, purporting to have been written from this city by Mr. Reeder, and in which allusion is made to the Wy-

andott fi-at.

Mr. Grow, replied that his object was merely to clear himself from any connection with the letter.

REPORT ON THE SUMMER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPRIKI, (niger worshipper) of Ohio, gave notice that he would, on next Monday, endeavor to take up the report of the Select Committee on the Sumner assault.

Adjourned.

New York State Temperance Convent ALBANY, June 18, 1856.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Temperance Seciety convened in this city to-day. An address was read by Mr. E. C. Delavan, President of the Society. On motion of Amasa McCoy, a committee of nine was appointed to report business for the Convention. During the absence of the committee, Mr. Thompson, of Massachusette, addressed the Convention. Letters in furtherance of the objects of the Convention were read, from the State Temperance Society of New Hampshire, from Mr. Bartlett, of Poughkeepsie, and B. Joy, or Tompkins. The Convention

then took a recess till 3 o'clock. On re-assembling, the Braness Committee reported in part through their chairman, Amasa McCoy. The first resolution delares that 5,000 liquor bars were closed by the law when the society last met, but that the decision of the Court of Appeals had caused a sudden and fearful in-

the Court of Appeals had caused a sudden and learns in-crease of drunkenness declares that as the law while in doubt effected so much, it would have achieved vast-results, if sustained, and that the history of prohibition in New York alone proves the experiment successful. The third resolution commends the opinions of the three Judges who sustained the law.

The fourth resolution declares that a majority of the reciple would be glad if the majority of the court would resign.

mously.

The sixth resolution refers to the fact that the opinions

The sixth resolution refers to the fact that the opinions of Daniel Lord and other lawyers against any and every prohibitory law as unconstitutional, were also unanimously overruled.

The resolutions were discussed till 6 P. M., when a recess was taken till 7, to hear an address from Dr. Tyng. At 7 o'cleck Dr. Tyng was not present, but Dr. Marsh, of New York, spoke in place of him.

Fatal Railroad Accident. HARTFORD, June 18, 1856. David Driscoll, of this city, in jumping from the South-

ern express train as it entered the city last evening, was caught under the wheels and fatally injured. He leaves a wife and family. He lived one hour after the accident.

Our Venezuelan Correspondence

Caracas, Venezuela, May 21, 1856. Dissolution of Congress—The Country Placed at the En Control of the President-Dreadful Ravages of the Cholera, de.

The Congress was dissolved on the 8th inst., after the passage of an act increasing the number of provinces from sixteen to twenty-one, declaring the functions of all the old Governors at an end, and authorizing the President to appoint new ones for the twenty-one provinces. All members of Congress, either of the House or Senate, whether their time had expired or not, were also to cease their functions, so that an entire new Congress may be elected

functions, so that an entire new Congress may be elected in August. It is understood that the President is to designate the members who are to be elected through the newly appointed Governors; and of course no citizen will presume to vote for any member who is not thus nominated.

The President has not been declared "Dictator," as was contemplated, but the new Congress will be under his immediate control, and will not precisely as he desires, thus relieving blim from any responsibility to the people. Who can say after this that his Excellency General José Tadeo Monagas is not a wise man? We shall see what another year will bring forth.

The cholera has returned to Caracas with all its direful consequences. The troops have been almost annihilated.

THE WEATHER .- A heavy rain storm visited the city yesterday, which continued up to a late hour last night. was very welcome, as the city was full of dust, and it is to be hoped that this visitation will rid us of it for a time. It cannot but have an excellent effect on the young potators and corn, soon to come in, and indeed upon all vegetation. Let it pour; we have had dry weather enough. MILITARY .- The Ninth Regiment paraded to Hamilton square en Tuesday, for drill and parade, commanded by

Col. Pitkin. The rank and file turned out in full force, and did very well. Two companies of Continentals also-paraded on Tuesday. ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire for the Eighth district, last evening, about 7 o'clock, was caused by smoke-seen issuing from the building No. 81 Dey street, occu-

seen issuing from the containg No. 81 by street, occarpled by Nelson Wells & Co., dealers in fish. It appears
that Mr. Wells is in the habit of smoking ish in the store,
and on closing the store last night they make up a firefor that purpose, leaving the smoke to find its way out atthe scuttle. The weather being stormy, the smoke wasbeat down and forced its way out at the front windows.

Boy Drowner,—Baldwin Robinson, aged 12 years, was-

drowned near the Bridge street ferry, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., about 12 o'clock, in lattempting to get upon some logs lying in the water. His body could not be found. He had on brown pantaloons and white shirt, and resided at No. 13 Charles street.

FIRE IN WIST TWEIFTH STREET.-Shortly after 8 o'clock: n Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the manufactory of James Conkwright, No. 14 West Twelith street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. ,The firemen were remptly on the spet and soon extinguished the lire. At he time the fire broke the men were at work in the factory. The fire whis caused by the boiling over of some emposition for rooting, with which Mr. Conkwight was trying experiments. The loss to the building will amount o about \$200, and to stock about \$150. No insurance.

The Turf. FASBION COURSE, L. I.—SECOND DAY.

Should the weather prove propitious, we may look for two great contests to-day. The first race will be between Nicholas I. and Prioress, mile heats. The second race will be between Pryor and Floride, four mile heats. Should the condition of the tract admit of fast time, this may be one of the quickest races ever run. Pryor is moted as having beaten Lecounte at New Orleans, and Floride as the winner at baltimere. Augusta is also entered for this race, but it is not positively known that she will appear.

AFFRAY AND MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—ONE
MAN KUIDED AND ANDROE FATALY WOUNDED.—An affray
occurred about half-past eleven o'clock last night, at the
General Scott coffee house, on Water street, west of Main,
during which a man named Thomas McKee drew a kuide
and stabbed one Peter McCabe twice in the abdomen, killing him almost instanty. He then attacked another man
named Thomas Golding, cutting him two or three times
on his body, and inflicting wounds of such a character
that it is thought to be impossible for him to recover. McKee then fiel to Geo. Kelsey's boarding house, on Front
street, near Walmut, where he was arrested and taken to
the Fearl street station house.—Cincinnati Communical,
June 10.